

THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Winter 2010

Volume 18, Number 4



NEW ADMIRAL VERNON VARIETY: PBv 52-AAA

Featured in this issue

- Jarvis' Delivery of Fugios
- A New Admiral Vernon Medal
- 1870-Dated Charles IV 8 Reales
- Castorland Restrike Discussion
- Products of the "Michigan Mint"
- C4 Convention Reports
- PRL – C4 Auction
- Minutes of the C4 General Meeting



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The C4 Newsletter

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*Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer
Dues are \$25-regular (including 1st class mailing of the Newsletter); \$10 for
junior members (under 18).*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Jim Rosen)

It is a humbling experience to become president of such a wonderful club as C4 and more significantly to follow the superb leadership of Ray Williams. I have loved this club since I joined it at its inception. The friendships I have made will last a lifetime and, during a very difficult time in my life, this club and its members were a wonderful source of support for me. I have no illusions that I can fill Ray's shoes, but Jack Howes and I will try our best. As President, there are a number of initiatives that I would like to look into during my two-year tenure and the most recent *C4 Newsletter* clearly defines these. Also, I need to meet you all. I have my small group of friends but I need to talk to you and get to know you so please introduce yourselves to me. I am sure there are many ideas that you have that can only improve the club, so I urge you to contact your local C4 representative who will present these ideas to the Board for further discussion. This is everyone's club, not just the officers, and we as a Board need to hear from you so that we can take your ideas and act on them responsibly.

My first C4 meeting as President was an exciting time. Our auctioneers, Chris McCawley and Bob Grellman, will not be involved in next year's auction and I want to publically thank them for the many years that they have given to our club in putting forth many great auctions. They have been wonderful to work with in all regards and it is sad to see them step down. I would also like to thank the catalogers, specifically Tom Rinaldo and most recently Dave Wnuck and John Agre who have worked diligently to make these catalogues an important part of our history as a club. So, one of my first major tasks is to find another auction company to carry on from McCawley and Grellman. The board and I are involved in this process and I will keep you updated as to our efforts as more information is known.

As we need to constantly recruit new members to our club, I will look into new ideas to get the young as well as "not so young" coin collectors involved in colonial numismatics, including ephemera rather than only coins. This latter aspect could re-energize our club with an influx of people whose interest is not just coins but ephemera related to the colonial period. To this end, I am forming a committee of some of our members to help develop ways to recruit coin collectors of all ages into our club as well as look into ways to develop colonial paper money interests. To help recruit the younger numismatists into our club, I have been in touch with the Young Numismatists (YN) program of the ANA to see if we can adapt a similar program to C4. I will ask Jack Howes, the newly elected VP, to head a committee of C4 members to look into this, a sort of YN program of C4. I feel that this is a very important aspect of our future, for without these young coin collectors becoming passionate about colonial coins, paper money and colonial ephemera, C4 could see a significant drop in our membership by attrition. Just look at our membership age and I think that you will all agree with the urgency of this initiative. But, I will not ignore recruiting the more mature coin collectors into C4.

Numismatic focus groups are a concept that I would like to see implemented in our club. In a nut shell, we would have committees of a small number of people (3-4) who would be given the task of reporting in the *Newsletter* what has transpired in a particular series, including colonial paper money and colonial ephemera. I feel these latter areas have been sorely neglected by our club, even though they are very fascinating and extremely important to the monetary aspects of the colonies. This aspect alone would most likely expand our membership. Getting back to the focus groups, we would have about 6-7 committees report in every *Newsletter* so that we could cover many series, thus keeping people up to date with what is new in their particular interests while at the same time getting more people involved in the club. The reports would be a small paragraph reviewing, for example, "what's new in Mass Silver." In this issue of the *Newsletter* there is a form that can be filled out with everyone's interests. Because I feel very strongly about this initiative, I will take on this responsibility myself to develop these groups and get them up and running.

An idea that one of our board members had was to have a column in the *Newsletter* about "dug" finds. Another suggestion is to have individual members report quarterly in our *Newsletter* about important upcoming auctions as well as those that have been completed, with emphasis on coins of interest that crossed the block. This will keep all of us up to date about what is going on in colonial coins.

Although I am no longer Chairman of the Publications Committee, I will be following its progress in publishing new and exciting books. David Menchell has agreed to take over my responsibilities as Chairman of the Publications Committee. Having known David for many years as an exhibitor, and one who has given generously to our auction via donated lots, he will make an excellent Chairman.

I promise that these Presidential ramblings will keep you updated not only in the arena of what is new in colonial monetary issues, but also what is happening in our club with the initiatives that I have laid out.

I wish to thank all the hard-working members of our club who give of themselves selflessly for the membership and this club, for without them our club would not be the force it is today and we would not enjoy the hobby to the extent we do. We have about 400 members of this club but yet only about two dozen of the members do all the work. It would be nice to thank them personally at the next C4, for without their work, this club would not be in existence. Again, many thanks for your confidence in me to lead this club forward with new and exciting ideas.

JARVIS' DELIVERY OF FEDERAL FUGIO CENTS

(Randy Clark)

In Franklin Noel's recent *C4 Newsletter* article [Spring 2010, "Fugio's: Are They Cents?"] an observation was made: "No one knows exactly how many coins Jarvis did deliver ... the government credited him for \$3,985.77 for delivery of 8,968 pounds of Fugios." To shed additional light on Federal Fugio coin deliveries, this paper will discuss new information regarding Federal shipments as documented by the manufacturers, which differs from the government's accounting. Several prior works have discussed the Board of Treasury's accounting of Fugio shipments. A brief review will first reacquaint everyone with the government's documentation, summarized from two of the most detailed discussions of Fugio coinage history, found in Damon Douglas' unpublished *James Jarvis and the Fugio Coppers*,¹ and Don Taxay's *The US Mint and Coinage*.

The Board of Treasury Perspective

Obligation: James Jarvis received his contract for 300 tons of Federal coinage on May 12, 1787 with the delivery schedule below. Technically, the contract was for 345 tons - the additional being an unscheduled 15% royalty to the Treasury for exclusive privilege to coin Federal copper.

25 tons, by December 1, 1787	100 tons, by August 31, 1789
25 tons, by March 15, 1788	100 tons, by May 11, 1790
50 tons, by August 31, 1788	

Jarvis was supplied requisite coin details (i.e. obverse/reverse device definitions) on July 6, 1787, after sufficient congressional participation was available to make the decisions.

Receipt of Federal Copper: To manage his contract, Jarvis was said to have secured the following copper stock transactions from the Treasury. For the rest he traveled to Amsterdam in November 1787 to gain financial support and to England in February 1788 to secure material support from Matthew Boulton.

12,809 lbs	on January 16, 1786 as arranged by William Duer (6.4 tons)
19,195 lbs	on May 14, 1787, unknown arrangement, (9.6 tons)
39,170 ½ lbs	some time after May 1787 but undocumented (19.6 tons) ²
71,174 ½ lbs	TOTAL

Unfortunately for Jarvis, he was unable to meet the financial security terms required by Boulton for gaining timely access to 100 tons of unstamped planchets with future plans for 250 additional tons. Without a source of additional copper, Jarvis would not be able to fulfill his contract and his legal troubles would begin.

Deliveries: A May 21, 1788 report from the Board of Treasury refers to having received 8,968 lbs of Federal coins. The report also recommended revaluing the cent at ~210 grains (due to devaluation of coppers), making the recently minted Fugio coins somewhat

of a distribution problem. No other shipments of Federal coins are documented by the Treasury from May 21, 1788 to the final legislative accounting in October 17, 1791. Supporting evidence for no additional shipments is found on July 7, 1789, when Royal Flint was said to have purchased the entire government inventory of Federal coins, documented as 8,968 lbs. Hence the copper stock itemized by the Board of Treasury has never been completely accounted for.

Federal accounting summary:

- Jarvis received 71,174 ½ lbs of Federal copper stock, valued at \$14,828.01 (\$0.208/lb)
- Jarvis shipped 8,968 lbs of Federal coins, valued at \$3,985.77 (@ 157 ½ grains each)
- Jarvis owes \$10,842.24 (plus “damages”)

The Manufacturer’s Perspective:

A 1788 dated account book was recently located from the Broome/Platt/Jarvis consortium related to coining of Federal and Connecticut copper. The first account entry is dated February 26, 1788, implying there was likely an earlier record book, presumed lost. To keep this discussion brief and on topic, only sections related to deliveries of Federal finished material will be discussed.

Obligation: There is no information suggesting James Jarvis disputed the government’s definition of his contractual obligations. Jarvis did petition Congress for relief on the delivery schedule during his August 20, 1788 meeting. His request was denied and the contract terminated. This author suspects devaluation of coppers gave the government pause on continuing copper coining, and Jarvis gave them a legal basis to terminate the contract, due to his non-delivery.

Receipt of Federal Copper: There are no account entries prior to February 1788, the time period Jarvis is said to have received Federal copper stock. But information is present showing how concurrent minting of Federal and Connecticut copper was handled, confirming Federal copper stock was received. Credit and debit entries were assigned account numbers to allow tracking. For instance, the Federal mint was account #34. The Connecticut mint was account #33. The General Account of Copper was account #32. (See Figure 1 for an account page sample.)

Raw material was held in the General Account of Copper and transferred to a mint for production. After completion, the finished coins were transferred back to the General Account for shipment. For instance, a record appears on September 13, 1788, transferring 979 lbs of locally purchased old copper (i.e. recycled from household goods) from the General Account to the Connecticut mint for processing. Connecticut copper references will be discussed in more detail in another article.

More relevant to this Federal copper discussion, another record appears on September 13, 1788, transferring 24,284 lbs of raw copper from the Federal mint account to the Connecticut mint account. A note accompanies the entry:

To Connecticut Mint for the above 24,284 lb copper taken from the Federal Mint & made into Coppers for the account of Connecticut Mint, being a part of which is included in the whole quantity the Federal Mint has for by the General Account of Copper which must now go to the credit of the Connecticut Mint & reduces the quantity delivered the work by the Federal Mint, so much . . .

This transfer of just over 12 tons of raw copper between mints confirms many people's suspicions that Federal copper was used to manufacture Connecticut coins. Since the account book entries begin in February 1788, one year after Jarvis began to receive Federal copper stock, it is likely additional entries would be found in earlier account book records. Until those are located, a full accounting of Jarvis' Federal copper stock quantity and usage will not be complete.

It is this author's belief Broome/Platt/Jarvis chose to allocate from the 35.5 tons (71,174 ½ lbs) of Federal copper stock to the Connecticut mint with the understanding this stock comprised only 10% of the 345 tons required to fulfill the total contract. In fact, at a wastage of 7.5% (discussed below), 373 tons of raw copper would be required. In effect, an opportunistic use of available material for Connecticut coinage, in lieu of securing a greater source of raw material for the main Federal contract presented itself.

Deliveries: The account book outlines six separate shipments of "Federal Coined Coppers" in the spring of 1788. The account book calls them *coppers*, although that does not shed light on the Federal government's intended valuation of the coins as cents or coppers. The New Haven coppers manufacturing enterprise was equally invested in the production of Connecticut coins, valued locally as coppers, and hence the proposition of Fugios being cents or coppers was likely not a concern for production and shipment of material (i.e., just get the things stamped and shipped). Once the Fugios reached their intended destination for accounting and distribution, valuation as coppers or cents would be more relevant. I defer to Mr. Noel's guidance in this matter.

Each shipment of Fugio coppers contained a group of 6 to 15 kegs, contracted for travel with different ships and captains from the port of New Haven. Each keg was pre-weighed empty and found to be between 9 to 12 pounds. This set the tare, or weight of the keg, to be deducted from gross weight to obtain net weight. The variation implies a range of keg sizes were used, assuming all were dry and in good condition. Net weight of coppers was targeted at 200 lbs per keg, but ranged from 200 to 250 lbs. It is not known if the kegs were physically full or kept light for handling. At the Federal weight standard of 157.5 grains, 200 pounds equals 8,889 coins.

The destination for each shipment was New York City, with the contents consigned to merchant John Blagge.³ It appears Blagge was the receiving agent, forwarding the coins to their final destination, presumably the U.S. Treasury. New York City was the United States capitol city during the Confederation period, from January

1785 to August 1790. It is not known what means the Treasury had for storing kegs of copper. Is it possible the Bank of New York (incorporated in March 1784) was used to hold the coins?

A total of 11,910 net lbs of coins were accounted for in these book entries, in kegs labeled from number 2 to 58 (See Figure 2). Using the authorized weight of 157.5 grains each, that yields 529,333 coppers shipped from New Haven to New York in the spring of 1788.

As discussed above, the account book entries financially transfer completed coinage from the Federal Mint account #34 to the General Account of Copper account #32 prior to shipment.

New Haven Feb 26. 1788

34 Federal Mint: Dr

To General Accot of Copper for 15 Kegs
of Federal Coined Coppers. Shipped
this day on board the Schooner delight
Capt Decker. consigned to M^r
John Blagge Merchant New York City

F.C	1	210	10	200
	2	210	10	200
	3	211	11	200
	4	211	11	200
	5	211	11	200
	6	210	10	200
	7	210	10	200
	8	209	9	200
	9	211	11	200
	10	210	10	200
	11	211	11	200
	12	211	11	200
	13	210	10	200
	14	210	10	200
	15	211	11	200
	16	210	10	200
				<u>3020 Net Pounds</u>

Figure 1. Example Entry in Broome/Platt/Jarvis Account Book

Keg	Gross Wt	Tare	Net Wt	Shipment Details
No 2	210 ½	10 ½	200	Shipped February 26, 1788 on board the sloop <i>Delight</i> , Captain Beecher consigned to Mr. John Blagge, New York
No 3	210 ½	10 ½	200	
No 4	211	11	200	
No 5	211	11	200	
No 6	210	10	200	
No 7	210	10	200	
No 8	209 ½	9 ½	200	
No 9	211	11	200	
No 10	210	10	200	
No 11	231	11	220	
No 12	211	11	200	
No 13	210	10	200	
No 14	210	10	200	
No 15	211	11	200	
No 16	210	10	200	
No 17	209 ½	9 ½	200	3020 net pounds of coppers
No 18	209 ½	9 ½	200	Shipped February 27, 1788 on board the sloop <i>Deborah Anne</i> , Captain John Clark consigned to Mr. John Blagge, New York
No 19	210	10	200	
No 20	210	10	200	
No 21	210	10	200	
No 22	211 ½	11 ½	200	
No 23	210	10	200	
No 24	209 ½	9 ½	200	
No 25	210	10	200	
No 26	211 ½	11 ½	200	
No 27	231 ½	11 ½	220	
No 28	249	9	240	Shipped March 10, 1788 on board the sloop <i>Delight</i> , Captain Beecher consigned to Mr. John Blagge, New York
No 29	227	12	215	
No 30	215 ½	10 ½	205	
No 31	211	11	200	
No 32	211	11	200	
No 33	240 ½	10 ½	230	
No 34	217	12	205	
No 35	212	12	200	
No 36	241	11	230	
No 37	235 ½	10 ½	225	
No 38	211	11	200	Shipped March 9, 1788 on board the sloop <i>Polly</i> , [Captain ?] Gordon Bradley consigned to Mr. John Blagge, New York
No 39	212	12	200	
No 40	219	11	208	
No 41	211	11	200	
No 42	210 ½	10 ½	200	
No 43	211 ½	11 ½	200	
No 44	211	11	200	
No 45	211 ½	11 ½	200	
No 46	232 ½	10 ½	222	
No 47	241	11	230	
No 48	240	10	230	Shipped March 27, 1788 on board the Sloop <i>Deborah Anne</i> , Captain John Clarke consigned to Mr. John Blagge, Merchant, New York
No 49	221	11	210	
No 50	229	9	220	
No 51	240	10	230	1342 net pounds of coppers

Keg	Gross Wt	Tare	Net Wt	Shipment Details
No 52	231	11	220	Shipped April 24, 1788 on board the sloop <i>Friendship</i> , Capt Abraham Bradley consigned to Mr. John Blagge, Merchant, New York
No 53	211	11	200	
No 54	235 ½	10 ½	225	
No 55	261	11	250	
No 56	241	11	230	
No 57	226	11	215	
No 58	241 ½	11 ½	230	1570 net pounds of coppers
TOTAL	12,040	585	11,910	Total of documented shipments
No 1	n/a	n/a	200	Inferred from September 13, 1788 account entry
TOTAL			12,110	Total net weight of Federal coining

Figure 2. Shipments Made of Fugios

The whereabouts of keg number 1 is somewhat of a mystery, but is accounted for financially through an entry very late in the account book. In an attempt to reconcile the total Federal Mint usage of copper, an entry is made on September 13, 1788 discussing the total gross usage of copper for the "Federal Mint" and the copper lost to "wastage" in production.

Federal mint for its portion of wastage on 13,507 lb of copper, the whole quantity delivered the works by said mint 947 (pounds of copper)

The wastage amounts to 7.25%. Removing this loss from the gross weight yields net coined copper of 12,110 lbs. Since kegs #2-#58 account for 11,910 lbs, it is inferred keg #1 contained 200 lbs, delivered at an unknown time and destination.

Analysis

The total of kegs #2-45, said to be shipped to New York prior to May 21, 1788, equals 8,998 lbs (vs. 8,968 recorded by the Board of Treasury). This is 30 lbs more shipped than documented as received. Is this an accounting error on one side or the other (transposed 6 and 9)? The shipment record is quite clear, so perhaps an error on the receiving side is possible. But it is close.

Two additional shipments, kegs #46-58, are claimed by the manufacturers after May 21, 1788 equaling another 2,912 lbs. These shipments do not appear to have been recorded by the Board of Treasury. Did they get diverted to another recipient, were receipt records lost, or were the manufacturer's account books incorrect? We may never know.

Manufacturer accounting summary (Broome/Platt/Jarvis only):

- Account entries begin February 26, 1788
- Mint receives 76,611 lbs of copper stock from all sources (assume including Federal stock)
- Mint formally transfers 24,284 lbs from Federal account to Connecticut account
- Mint works 13,057 lbs into Federal coins, nets 12,110 lbs, wastage 947 lbs

- Mint works 63,554 lbs into Connecticut coppers, nets 58,946 lbs, wastage 4,608 lbs
- Mint ships 11,910 lbs of Federal coins, valued at \$5,293.33 (@ 157 ½ grains each)
- Mint shipment of Federal keg #1 (200 lbs) not documented, valued at \$88.89
- Mint does not record shipments or distribution information for Connecticut coppers
- Jarvis owes: "Unknown." Insufficient entries to define Federal copper incoming material

Actual Deliveries:

0 ⁴ tons, by December 1, 1787	0 tons, by August 31, 1789 (contract void)
4.5 tons, by March 15, 1788	0 tons, by May 11, 1790 (contract void)
1.5 tons, by August 31, 1788	

How many Fugios is that ?

A final estimate of New Haven minted Fugio coppers can be made. With a total net weight of 12,110 lbs of coppers and a Federal standard of 157.5 grains, the official amount of coppers coined would be 538,222. Valued as cents, this equals \$5,382.22 in legal tender. Fugio weight distribution studies⁵ show the average Federal coin was 4.57% under the target weight. Using the statistical average of 150.3 grains each (number of samples > 750 coins) results in an estimated 564,005 coppers minted in New Haven.

Recall on January 16, 1787 Jarvis was said to have received 12,809 lbs of copper from Federal stocks by William Durer, prior to being officially awarded the contract.⁶ The shipments above appear to nearly fulfill that initial obligation with a net delivery of 12,110 lbs of coined coppers.

Additionally, he is said to have received another 58,365½ lbs of copper from the Board of Treasury after May 12, 1787, to be repaid in Federal coppers by August 31, 1788. While the only other *documented* transfer of copper stock to Jarvis from the Treasury was 19,195 lbs recorded on May 14, 1787,⁷ James Jarvis clearly fell short of his Federal copper delivery obligations. It was not possible any private contractor could realistically have fulfilled a 345 ton coinage deliverable without a secured source of copper stock. Jarvis' failings seem to include criminal optimism on being able to locate an ongoing source of copper material and a somewhat liberal use of copper stock from the Board of Treasury [Jarvis likely assumed more would be available to replace it].

Does this represent the entirety of the Fugio population? There are varieties of contemporary (i.e., non re-strike) Fugio coppers sometimes assigned in literature to alternative mints, such as Machin's Mills, due to differing die characteristics or weight distributions (see Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia of US and Colonial Coinage*, p. 146⁸). If these alternative mint assignments are correct,⁹ the available Fugio population would need to expand accordingly to encompass non-New Haven mint production.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Damon G. Douglas, *James Jarvis and the Fugio Coppers*, is said to be held in the ANS on microfilm. It was summarized by James Spilman and published in four installments by *The Colonial Newsletter*, issues July 1969, September 1969, December 1969 and March 1977.
- ² Jarvis was said to have purchased 71,174 ½ lbs of copper stock from the U.S. Treasury in 1787, at the rate of 11 pence/lb, the sum to be repaid in Federal coppers by August 31, 1788. After Jarvis' contract was later voided, a financial accounting of Jarvis' obligations began. The Treasury could locate only two documented copper stock shipments to Jarvis of 12,809 lbs and 19,195 lbs. The Comptroller inquired of William Durer on March 4, 1791 if documentation was available on additional shipments. The Treasury was apparently able to find additional shipment records, and by October 17, 1791 charged Jarvis \$14,828.01 for 71,174 ½ lbs of copper stock (\$0.208/lb) using an odd exchange rate of 4s/4.8d per dollar. If the rate was 11 ¼ pence/lb, then the expected 4s/6d per dollar works out.
- ³ Samuel Broome, brother John Broome, Jeremiah Platt, James Jarvis, Daniel Phoenix and John Blagge had ongoing business dealings as part of their respective New York City merchant businesses. Samuel Broome married into the Platt Family in 1763 (Phebe, sister of Jeremiah Platt). Daniel Phoenix married into the Platt family in 1772 (Elizabeth, sister of Jeremiah Platt). James Jarvis married into the Broome family in 1781 (Amelia, eldest daughter of Samuel).
- ⁴ It is possible keg #1 (200 lbs) may have been shipped on/before December 1, 1787 for a whopping 0.1 tons.
- ⁵ Three studies were consulted. One is found in *The Colonial Newsletter*, issues November 1988 and January 1991. Another is found in Philip L. Mossman's *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation* (p. 209). One more is found in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia of US and Colonial Coins* (p.146).
- ⁶ Taxay, Don. *The U.S. Mint and Coinage*, 1966, pp. 29-30.
- ⁷ *Ibid.*
- ⁸ Walter Breen compares planchet weight, texture and punch characteristics to conclude the "Musket Butt Ray" and "Club Ray" type Fugios were minted at Machin's Mill. He claims Jarvis/Broome/Platt sold Fugio dies and equipment to Machin's after New Haven production ended in late 1788, but no records of this are known.
- ⁹ Damon Douglas takes a counter position in his early manuscript *James Jarvis and the Fugio Coppers*, stating the coppers were all from a single mint and coined within a short period of time. He discusses and dismisses possibilities of Vermont and Machin's Mill involvement in Fugio production.



Attendees at the general C4 meeting at the ANA Convention in Boston.

NEW ADMIRAL VERNON VARIETY

(John Adams)

It is with considerable excitement that we report the discovery of a new variety. Having both a new obverse and a new reverse, it becomes PB_v 52-AAA (see image on the next page).

Credit for the discovery goes to David Palmer, an accomplished collector of colonial coinage. His sharp eyes have added a new Connecticut variety, as well as the second known specimen of the 1794 large cent NC-4. In addition to being avid numismatists, the C4 crowd, exemplified by David, is schooled in the observation of details. We would be surprised if David's coup proves to be the last to emanate from this quarter.

The piece itself is curious in several aspects:

- though cast, it appears to have some pinchbeck glow and, if so, how/where was the pinchbeck surface applied?
- the reverse legend boasts a correct "N" whereas the "N" in the exergue is reversed. Why two sets of punches?
- of all the mis-spellings on Vernon medals, "ONLLY" is in the upper decile.

[NOTE: the following page is produced so that it can be laid in to John's book, *Medallic Portraits of Admiral Vernon*. Editor]

PBv 52-AAA



Obverse

Legend: Enclosed, THE : BRITISH : GLORY : REVIV D : BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON

Devices: Finger pointing between I and T. Vernon three quarters length to left, head facing and baton in his left hand.

Reverse

Legend: Enclosed, · HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLLY (sic) · | In ex. Nov : 1739 (N reversed, below a double line).

Devices: six ships, all right, three over three. Another three ships in the harbor.

Semicircular harbor (K8-K2) with large forts at either end and in the middle. Town at top with steeple right of B, double gables below first L and two horned building below LO.

Comments: A new obverse mated with a new reverse, this variety becomes PBv 52-AAA. The legends are poorly executed, highlighted by a mis-spelling of "ONLLY." The discovery piece is cast.

****THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CORNER****

AN 1870 DATED SPANISH DOLLAR OF CHARLES IV
(Mark Mayhugh)

Spanish milled dollars are generally dated within the reign of the monarch depicted on the obverse of the coin; therefore, it was somewhat of a surprise to run across an example of a Charles IV dollar dated 1870, seeing as Charles had abdicated his throne in 1808 (See Figure 1). There could be several reasons for this anomaly. First, the coin could be a genuine mint engraving error; second, the coin could be a contemporary counterfeit; and, lastly, the coin could be a modern fantasy or fabrication. After a lot of deliberation, I have come to the conclusion that the coin is a contemporary counterfeit.



To begin, the coin's transposed date makes little sense, for if the 1870 date was intended to be 1780, the King would be Charles III, rather than Charles IV. If the date was intended to be 1807, a legitimate date for an issue of Charles the IV, then the assayer FM would have been inappropriate since the assayer of that issue should have been TH. I have been informed by my fellow collector, Bill Snyder, that a date of 1870 with a TH assayer is listed in both a Krause reference and a Spanish reference as well, but since that is a different coin altogether (in view of a different assayer), perhaps its existence can be confirmed and examined at a different time.¹

One of the main reasons to suspect this 1870-FM coin is a counterfeit is because of the efficiency and quality control of the Spanish mints, once the antiquated cob system was abandoned. Certainly they made coining mistakes, yet most were confined to wrong assayers, or issues like the famous inverted FM assayer. Rarely did major errors escape the mint, and one with an impossible date would quickly have been noticed. On the other hand, counterfeiters rarely took care to ensure their products were precise and correctly dated. Hundreds of examples of their crude work with wrong kings, and wrong assayers exist. Robert I. Neismith once said, "The counterfeits of Spanish colonial coins are so numerous a study of them would fill a book."² Unfortunately, that book has yet to be written and finding references to certain issues requires some rather diligent searching or a rather specialized library.

Locating examples of any 1870-FM Spanish milled dollar proved to be somewhat difficult, yet I was able to locate quite a few examples; however, none were early enough to be eliminated as a modern fantasy. A 1967 listing was the earliest example found. Neil Utberg lists an 1870-FM Spanish Dollar in his 1970 reference as genuine and notes it is scarce, an engraver's error appearing only on 8 reales coins, and is intended to be dated 1807.³ This is in direct contradiction to his 1967 work wherein he describes one example as an "error or fantasy" and plates the obverse. Not only does he not plate the reverse, he does not even list the assayer. Apparently in the next three years though, he convinced himself the 1870 coin was a genuine error. It should be noted his earlier work was a listing of coins in the bank of Mexico.⁴

Another confusing reference to the 1870-FM coin appears as a listing in the Spanish text of Coronado. The exact quote is as such, "lot 504 1870 Mexico FM. Plata. 8 reales. Intercambio Numismatico del 26/10/1985, de la Asociacion Numismatica ANZAR. Esta moneda se presento por la asociacion como "falsa de epoca," siendo una pieza autentica con la fecha equivocada por 'baile' segun TDA tomo II, pag. 214."⁵

Since I don't speak Spanish, I'm not exactly sure what is being said here. Just guessing, it appears a piece was presented to a numismatic group as fake, but some may have thought an authentic example existed somewhere.

Juan Cayon, in the 5th catalog of 1968, lists as lot 545 a Mexico 8 reales, 1870-FM, "Falsification en metal blanco." There was no illustration of the coin. They give the estimated price as 11,000. Strange as it may seem, they list several gold onzas at 11,500 and one at 10,800. The fact that they value this counterfeit on par with an 8 escudo gold piece would cause one to re-evaluate the concept that it may be a modern fantasy piece. Up until now, my thinking was "it wouldn't be worth the trouble to fabricate a modern forgery of this date."

Finally, there is a plated piece in Calbeto. He lists the piece as a falsification and gives the weight as 25.68 grams.⁶

The focus of this article, and the illustrated coin, most closely matches the Calbeto example but still appears to be of a different die. Some letters and numerals on this issue have a blobby appearance, characteristics of a cast coin, yet the piece rings well, and has a well-made edge design. The weight of the piece is also close to the Calbeto coin, being only .20 grams lighter – both somewhat short of the standard.

Metallurgical testing of the piece reveals the content to be 98.4% silver, and 1.6% copper, an unusually high percentage of silver for a counterfeit, which would hardly have yielded much of a profit for the minters. Nevertheless, I believe the issue to be counterfeit based mainly on appearances alone, and a certain feel for these things, after handling several genuine pieces. This is hardly a scientific "finding," but one must trust his instincts, much as international merchants had to do when receiving a coin like this in circulation.

Until someone writes the book Mr. Nesmith suggested, our knowledge of circulating counterfeit Spanish dollars will remain limited. Hundreds upon hundreds of these interesting coins must have escaped the melting pots and will continue to pop up from time to time to baffle us.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Personal correspondence with Bill Snyder.
- ² Nesmith, Robert I. "Hispano-Americana," *The Coin Collector's Journal*, July-August, 1946.
- ³ Utberg, Neil. *Colonial Mexico 1536-1821 and the Empire of Iturbide 1821-1823*, p.51.
- ⁴ Utberg, Neil S. *Numismatic Sidelines of Mexico; Second Stage: Patterns, Errors, Counterfeits, Oddities Cut, and Counterstamped Mexican Coins*, 1967, p.8 & 10.
- ⁵ Coronado, Luis Barrera. *Catalogo General de la Moneda Falsa Espanola*, p.97.
- ⁶ Calbeto, de Grau. *Compendio de las Piezas de Ocho Reales*, 1970, p.724.

******THE FRENCH-AMERICAN CORNER******

MY ADVENTURE IN CASTORLAND

(James Higby)

I would be telling an untruth if I said that my interest in “colonials” goes all the way back to 1954 when I started snapping Lincoln cents into a blue cardboard folder. In fact, my perimeter was bounded by 1909 through several then-current dates. Colonials? Aren’t those the guys who went around wearing frock coats and powdered wigs, even in the summertime, writing “almanacks” with quill pens, and declaring independence from some fellow named George III?

The “Bluebook” (sticker price, \$1.00 in that old day) comprised my entire numismatic library for a few years, until I was able to muster the \$1.75 required to own the grown-up “Redbook.” The additional information was overwhelming at first, but in flipping through its pages, I did manage to espy a curious piece that was made of copper and bore the interlaced letters USA. Somehow that image, and that image alone among all the others in the front part of the book, stuck with me over several decades, to become the magnet that eventually drew me into the collecting of early American coinage.

More recently, having made surveys of the colonial field via several excellent books, as well as engaging in conversation with knowledgeable dealers at shows, I began to form a humble, but pleasing, assortment of Chapter 1 Redbook material. Fugitive from the study of Cohen and Sheldon varieties that I was, notions such as the attribution of die pairs of New Jerseys and Connecticuts were right up my alley.

But then, there were those pieces of more or less singular device and design – the Elephant Token, the Mott Token, the above-referenced Bar Copper, plus one that I had never heard of, the Castorland Medal. Even though my interest in medal collecting hovers near zero, the attractive artwork and old-timey subject matter of the Castorland (a maple tree tapped for its sap, soon to be boiled down to make that heavenly stuff called maple syrup!) leaped out from the page where it is catalogued in later editions of the Redbook.

Only five versions of the Castorland are currently listed there. Two of them seem beyond my financial capabilities, while two of them are restrikes too recent for my somewhat purist tastes. The one in the middle, though, reads thus: “Original, bronze (dies rusted and broken).” As a result of this listing, which seems reasonably priced, I elected to place it on the want list that I carry around to shows. It has been purged, then restored, and then purged again several times over the past few years. As of October 2010 it was off the list.

Then in that month came the annual Silver Dollar and Rare Coin show at the St. Charles Convention Center in Missouri. A half-day drive away, it has become one of my annual pilgrimages. After walking the show a few times and preparing to depart for the

return trip, I chanced upon a dealer's case that held a Castorland that I had missed during all my other rounds. This one was especially attractive, in copper, and in a PCGS MS64 slab to boot. The price was right, so I thought, and a quick check written to the dealer made it mine. (See Figure 1.)



Figure 1. A Castorland Medal

As you can see, the PCGS label reads,

Castorland, Cu, RE
Restrike-Original dies RE

The designation does not match anything listed in the Redbook. It does match Breen 1063, which he classifies as being "Very rare" but does not match anything in Bowers. Knowing that one does not normally purchase "very rare" coins for what I paid, I began to wonder what it is that I now owned.

I made a query to two online discussion groups: C4 Online and Colonial Numismatics. Antiquarian bookseller David Fanning was quick to favor me with a reply in which he had attached files of a two-part series on Castorland medals by Ron Guth. This series had appeared in the August and September 2007 numbers of *The MCA Advisory*, the newsletter of Medal Collectors of America. Part 1 of this excellent work is an exhaustive history behind the minting of these medals, while Part 2 provides the

taxonomy of their striking history.* Interestingly enough, Guth's taxonomy does not allow for Castorlands in bronze as being originals. Thus, the Redbook listing for an original in bronze is called into serious question.

The obverse die was easy to attribute. The die rust in strategic locations betrays it as being the late state of obverse die 1, the die used to make all the originals and some of the restrikes. According to Guth, however, the *only* die pair that can be considered as an "original" is that which includes reverse die A, which in its own later states had developed not only rust, but also die swelling and a die crack at the S of PARENS. My example showed no such rust, swelling, or cracks. This was my first inkling that the PCGS label might be inaccurate.

It did not take long to narrow down the identity of my reverse, however. According to the Guth taxonomy, the only reverse dies that were ever paired with obverse die 1 were A and B. Since mine was not A, it had to be B. The verbal description of reverse die B confirmed that my piece was what Guth designates as "Variety 2" – or die pair 1-B. Thus my example was a restrike from the original obverse die and the first "copy" die (being a longtime student of early Federal copper I am somewhat bemused by the term "copy die" – in the classifications of large cents, for example, the new pairing simply becomes the next numbered Sheldon or Newcomb variety; but, I suppose scholars of medals have the right to call things what they wish!).

Obviously, my coin is *not* what the PCGS label says it is, nor is it Breen 1063. It appears to match the description of Breen 1067: "Third restrike. Same [original] obv, copy rev. Copper. CUIVRE on edge. Comes with or without reeding over CUIVRE." The PCGS slab does not allow full access to the edge, but close examination of both sides of the slab indicates that the edge is indeed reeded. If CUIVRE is present, it is not in evidence. Nor is weighing the piece possible. Breen 1067, then, is the best choice, and I have provisionally settled upon it.

Bowers, meanwhile, lists those same characteristics in his description of W-9155. The showstopper, though, is that he equates W-9155 with Breen 1065, not Breen 1067. Since Breen 1065 is unequivocally attributed as having been struck from original dies, one or the other author, or perhaps even both, are in error. From this adventure in Castorland, then, I have to conclude that there is considerable room for further study and/or clarification of existing catalogs.

As a postscript, I presented all these findings, along with scans of both sides of my slab, as well as the David Fanning scans, to PCGS for evaluation. PCGS apparently contacted Guth, and upon his advice, concluded that their label was in error. They offered to re-slab and re-label the piece at their expense, but I am inclined to leave well enough alone and preserve this artifact of human frailty in its present form.

*These are available in the C4 Library for those interested in further research/reading – Editor.

THE “MICHIGAN MINT” ENGRAVED AND STRUCK COPIES OF COLONIAL COINS*

(Jeff Rock)

As the 20th century entered its final years, who would have guessed that coins struck two, three, nearly four centuries before would still be produced? Well, not exactly. But a small quantity of amazingly crude counterfeits was produced and entered the numismatic marketplace, all coming from a single person in Michigan. These pieces cover a wide variety of coinage and design types, predictably clustered around some of the extreme rarities (which have extreme price tags attached).

While allegedly a collection formed over a series of decades, the coins themselves prove otherwise. All but one are stylistically similar, and clearly the work of a single individual. Despite many being artificially aged, worn and/or damaged – and occasionally with (poorly) forged pedigree information going back decades or even a century, these were produced relatively recently, albeit making use of the 19th century technique of a rather famous producer of struck copies.

C. Wyllys Betts – and probably the Michigan counterfeiter as well – cut dies by hand, the former known to have used worn-down large cents for his dies, cutting everything (in reverse, of course) with just a penknife. The dies were placed on either side of a blank planchet (or another very worn struck coin), held together by a lead band and then pounded several times with a heavy hammer. This crude manufacturing method often meant slightly doubled strikes, which actually complemented the crudeness of the dies. Because Betts' dies were made of a soft metal (copper) and not hardened steel, the hammer blows flattened them out in the striking process, which meant that no more than 2 or 3 pieces could be produced from any die pair. Betts did not make these to fool collectors of his time (though several did, including the infamous *Novum Belgium* copper that fooled at least one 19th century numismatic giant). They were intended to be sold or traded by Betts, as a way to augment his own collections (he was under 20 years old at the time he produced these). He also deposited a set of his struck copies with Princeton University so there would be a record of what he produced for future generations to consult.

The Michigan counterfeiter also engraved his dies directly (that is, without the use of design, letter or numeral punches), which makes them easy to identify, since the style is consistent across most coinage types. But he also experimented with other methods, including engraving directly onto host coins (perhaps an early attempt that was abandoned as both time consuming and easy to detect) and artificially aging copies produced by others. He also occasionally used genuine colonials as undertypes and produced wild error and trial strikes of some of his issues.

*If any C4 members have other counterfeits of similar style, the Editor would certainly be interested in hearing about them and possibly print photographs of pieces not previously known. The author hopes readers of the Journal enjoyed seeing something that is definitely out of the ordinary and not often seen today.

While the Michigan collector offered and sold these as counterfeits (albeit fibbing about their age), the final colonial copy he produced was struck from dies completely unlike the rest in that they were professionally made; this New Jersey copper caused some debate when it first appeared, though it was quickly condemned as a counterfeit once examined by specialists. This piece broke the pattern, and may have gotten the counterfeiter into legal trouble since this exact specimen was initially offered as a genuine colonial; as such, it could be argued that there was intent to defraud. Since then no new colonial counterfeits from this source have appeared, though some older world coins in the same general style have recently been offered (though it is not known if these were recently produced or leftover from earlier production), as have been known counterfeits from other sources, such as various "Ashmore" copies that have been similarly aged or worn.

While none of these would fool an experienced collector, many do mimic what a contemporary counterfeit would look like, and could certainly confuse a newer collector. This author exhibited his collection of these pieces at the 2010 C4 Convention in Boston, the first time the entire grouping of these have been seen, with over 75 different specimens on display (including a half dozen graciously lent by other collectors). While there isn't room in the pages of the *C4 Newsletter* to display all of these, a representative sampling of the various types sold by the Michigan collector are illustrated here.

SOMMER ISLANDS COINAGE

A near complete set of this copper issue was produced, missing only the tiny twopence. All are crudely engraved, the sixpence and shilling each artificially aged to appear more like the genuine product. Two examples of the threepence were made – though there are just three originals known! This counterfeiter was drawn to rarities, and often produced multiples of the rarest of the rare. NO contemporary counterfeits of the Sommer Islands coinage are known to exist – the presence of four pieces in a collection would be an immediate tip-off to a specialist. Pictured here are a threepence and a shilling.



MASSACHUSETTS SILVER

By far the largest group of Michigan counterfeits is Massachusetts silver, extending to ALL series – the NE, Willow, Oak and Pine Tree issues, and in most denominations. Struck in silver, artificially toned and aged, some pieces with damage, consisting of holes, nicks and scratches added to simulate wear. All are from hand-engraved dies, save for the NE issues where punches were hand-engraved and used to strike a blank silver planchet. Stylistically these are all very similar to each other, and the counterfeiter couldn't resist producing some "special" pieces as well.

NEW ENGLAND "NE" SILVER: Almost an embarrassment of riches! On display in Boston were nine NE Shillings, five NE Sixpence and a pair of NE threepence – the later denomination known by only a single original specimen that has been in a museum for the better part of its life! All examples were struck with hand-engraved punches, on silver planchets, though the silver used appears to be a different fineness than the originals. A few, very rare, contemporary counterfeits of NE silver are known. The last piece in the display was, amazingly, a NE counterstamp over a counterfeit Pine Tree shilling – a beast that doesn't exist in original form and which would raise an eyebrow anywhere it was shown. If it had been known decades (or even a century) ago, it would have certainly made it into a reference book somewhere! Pictured here are a NE Shilling and threepence, as well as the "NE Over a Pine."



WILLOW TREE SILVER: Another favorite of this counterfeiter, presumably because the original specimens are so crudely struck that a counterfeit of this may have had a better chance at fooling someone, is Willow Tree coinage. Included in the exhibit were six Shillings, of different sizes, four Sixpence and four Threepence, the latter with only three genuine examples known! Most have multiple strikes as was the case with original specimens and again the silver fineness is a bit off from originals. The last piece in this section was a Willow Tree Shilling struck over an Elizabethan Sixpence – with a poorly forged envelope that attempts to look old, with a handwritten date that appears to be 1643 or 1843, though the envelope it was made from is crisp. Pictured here are a Shilling and a Threepence.



OAK TREE SILVER: Presumably this counterfeiters least favorite Massachusetts silver series, the Oak Tree series does not exist in all denominations. Included in the display were four Shillings of different sizes and one Threepence, missing the Sixpence and Twopence denominations. The last coin in this section was a counterfeit Shilling struck over a French *douzain*. The silver fineness again appears to be off on these, the overstruck piece on a billon host coin, of course. Counterfeits of the Oak Tree series are known, but all are reasonably rare. The example illustrated here comes with a badly forged note purporting to be from 1840, the other side suggesting the coin was received in change in that year! The counterfeiter used the exact same paper and pencil to forge other tickets, though the paper used is crisp, the edges squarely cut and clearly not old!



PINE TREE SILVER: A favorite of this counterfeiter! All denominations are known, with both large and small planchet examples of the Shillings. The Boston exhibit had ten different Shillings, some purporting to be counterfeits modeled after specific varieties (the engraver apparently working from photographs of these varieties, not actual specimens). A single Sixpence and four Threepence complete this series. Most have been artificially aged and/or damaged in an attempt to look old, and this group has the largest number of distinct styles (including a phony diebreak on one of the shillings). The last two pieces in this section were a die trial of the obverse of a Pine Tree Shilling die on an oversized square piece of copper, with an outsized denticled border around. The other is a rectangular piece of silver – the same fineness used on the counterfeits themselves – struck at least eight times with a counterfeit Shilling obverse! Although it wasn't be easy to see in the display case, at the upper right is scratched the date "176-" (the last digit not there), and at the upper left is the date "1887," presumably an attempt to give this die trial a pedigree stretching back a century or two! The second piece illustrated here has a post-strike bend in the planchet, intended to replicate the bent flans found on some large planchet Pine Tree shillings. It also has the same type of forged paper lot ticket as the Oak Tree shilling above, here dated 80 years later, though the handwriting is exactly the same.



HIGLEY COPPERS

What self-respecting counterfeiter would neglect this series, one of the most expensive in colonial American numismatics? Three copies were exhibited, one on loan from a major collection. The first has correct types, though is very crude, the deer looking more like a Doberman! The second is a copy of the unique WHEEL GOES ROUND – though ironically the copy has the word spelled WHEEL instead of WHEELLE as used on the only known original. The third was another Wheel Goes Round type – two different copies made of a unique original; these were sold to two different collectors, each called “unique” when sold, though the counterfeiter knew he had more than one. Pictured here are the “Doberman” Higley and one of the Wheel Goes Round pieces.



1776 NEW HAMPSHIRE PATTERN COPPERS

Another series one would expect this counterfeiter to pursue, since few originals are known, and most are of a somewhat doubtful nature to begin with. The first piece displayed was a nice representation of the 1776 Pine Tree obverse with the W.M. initials on the reverse, the latter looking like they were engraved directly into the planchet. The second was a very tiny piece, with a crude Pine Tree design, the initials WM to either side. This one is actually struck over a cut-down *Sol* of Louis XV! Whether the counterfeiter thought that added authenticity to the piece or whether it was just a trial for the die itself is not known. Both pieces are pictured here.



1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO PATTERN ISSUES

With most of these pieces unique (and the unique set offered for sale privately at nearly \$8,000,000 several years ago), of course the Michigan counterfeiter would want to include some in his repertoire! I've only seen two, a very crude example of the "100" piece – which has nice elongated denticles and must have taken some work – and a uniface, slightly double struck example of the "1000" which is on an odd, white-metal planchet with large upset rims and is uniface. I would not be surprised to see the other denominations of the patterns also counterfeited, though they have not been reported. Pictured here is the struck "100" issue.



CONNECTICUT COPPERS

The few Michigan counterfeits of this series known were purported to be of the rare 1786 counterfeit varieties, known as Miller 2.3-T (and others; see Randy Clark's article in the last *C4 Newsletter* for a breakdown on this fascinating group of contemporary counterfeits). These more recently produced pieces appeared before the sale of an actual piece in the John Ford collection; the counterfeiter didn't have access to a photo of one before that sale, as none had appeared or were plated anywhere easily accessible – so he used his imagination and came up with something that was not the least bit credible when compared to the “genuine counterfeits” (to coin a phrase). The pair exhibited in Boston was from the same dies, one struck over a 1723 Hibernia halfpenny (!) and one triple struck on a virgin copper planchet. At least one other of this variety is known that is a normal single strike on a virgin planchet. Two additional varieties also exist, both equally crude, one bearing a 1786 date, one without a date but trying to imitate the same general 1786 issue – none of these are the least bit similar to the known 1786 counterfeit Connecticut coppers, though they form an interesting group of fantasy pieces. No other Connecticut coppers other than this 1786-style family are known to have been produced in the “Michigan Mint.” Both the multiply struck example and the piece over a 1723 Hibernia halfpenny are pictured here.



NEW JERSEY COPPERS

A personal favorite series of the counterfeiter (who also is known to have collected genuine examples of this state coinage) – not surprisingly there are more counterfeit varieties of this series known from his shop than any other series, save for Massachusetts silver. Three examples in the Boston exhibit were loaned from three different private collections, and there is a wide range of styles. Two appear to be reworked from genuine varieties, one with a “diebreak” added on the obverse at the plow. One has a crude horse’s head engraved directly onto a coin – in this case a worn Nova Constellatio copper (which would have been a fine undertype for a Connecticut or a Vermont, but not a New Jersey). Two others are struck from the expected crudely engraved dies (one purporting to mimic an 83-ii New Jersey, itself a crude contemporary counterfeit). The final piece was the last colonial counterfeit known to be made, struck from dies that were expertly cut, and completely different from the rest of his output. At least five were made from these dies, one being a normal coin, one double struck, one a reverse brockage, and two struck over British halfpennies (one appearing to be a George II) – this counterfeit was presumably what got this counterfeiter into trouble and stopped his output. After these appeared the counterfeiter bragged that he had made them and “fooled the experts,” a statement that prompted the threat of criminal investigation. The counterfeiter reported he had the dies cut at a cost of \$700, and that he was producing these for collectors in limited number, like the Gallery Mint did with their struck copies – but, of course, he did not stamp his pieces “COPY” like the Gallery Mint (and other private manufactures) had done, and his intent was presumably to defraud. Several other crude types of New Jersey coppers are also known but could not be tracked down for the exhibit. Pictured here (top to bottom) are the New Jersey produced by engraving a Nova Constellatio Copper, the professionally done struck copy, and a crude one struck over a French piece, with the *fleur-de-lys* undertype strong. Thanks to Roger Moore and Syd Martin for sharing photos of the last two spécimens, respectively.

(Next page for photographs of New Jersey counterfeit coppers.)



NEW YORK, MACHIN'S MILLS/ATLEE HALFPENCE AND RELATED ISSUES

On loan from a private collection was one interesting example, purporting to be a 1772 British halfpence – whether it was intended to be a counterfeit of an Atlee issue or a regular counterfeit British halfpence isn't clear, though obviously the former would have a MUCH higher value. This one appears to have been altered by hand from a regular counterfeit British halfpenny, most of the work done on the obverse. This counterfeiter also produced a 1781 George III counterfeit British halfpence, as well as a few other types purported to be from the Machin's Mills mint, including examples of the George III/Excelsior and George III/Standing Indian mules – each of which actually used a British halfpenny (probably contemporary counterfeits), the obverse left intact since it had the correct legend (though different in appearance from the Atlee issues, of course), the reverse planed off and hand-engraved with the American designs; the style of the British halfpenny is completely wrong, and the reverses show a very different style and texture compared to the untouched obverses. One of the Excelsior pieces is illustrated here, it was holed either on the original counterfeit British halfpence or after it was transformed into an Excelsior – this one came with a manufactured pedigree to an “old English collection” as well. A crude copy of a Non Vi Virtute (Washington) piece was offered as a Machin's Mills counterfeit as well, and there are likely a few other types out there, especially ones with minor re-engraving of genuine or contemporary counterfeit British halfpence. Many thanks to Roger Moore for sharing a photo of the first coin and to Syd Martin for sharing the other.



GLOUCESTER TOKENS

Another natural for this counterfeiter, the Gloucester pieces are extremely rare (2 known, a third rumored to exist), and none have appeared for sale in decades. The counterfeits of this series include an anomalous large-sized brass uniface piece, with the courthouse design but with the legend that SHOULD be on the other side, which here is blank. A smaller one, also in brass, has the right designs, but no legends, just a partially beaded border where the legends should be. Needless to say, NO contemporary copy of this issue exists. Pictured here is the large sized uniface piece.



1792 PATTERN COINAGE

This final piece in the display represented a bit of a change for this counterfeiter. Perhaps realizing that his output was not fooling anyone and that his crude style was easily recognizable, he took a struck copy of the copper 1792 *disme*, planed off the reverse and crudely engraved a laurel wreath on that side, with no legend or inscription. The obverse is of good quality; perhaps a Gallery Mint issue that had the "COPY" stamp on the reverse, which would account for that side being planed down. It was artificially aged, but still shows tooling marks in the reverse fields, showing how the metal was moved to create the new design. Oddly it was offered as being found in a collection of British Medieval coins – not a likely pedigree at all, but Medieval and slightly later pieces of the British Isles seem to be the other main area that this counterfeiter has produced.



MEET OUR PRESIDENT

[A short autobiography of Jim Rosen follows. He asked that I place it in the Newsletter so that you, the membership, might get to know him a little better. Editor]

My name is James P. Rosen, although I like to be called Jim. I am a physician practicing in the greater Hartford area for the past 31 years. My specialty is Allergy and Immunology with an interest in allergic skin diseases and food allergy. I live in Bloomfield, Connecticut, a suburb of Hartford.

My coin interests began like so many of us with the blue Whitman holders, and over time it evolved into a type collection of U.S. coins. My U.S. set, a mini Redbook type set, was completed in 1990, with the last coin added to my collection being an 1836 original silver dollar. I met Richard August at the FUN show in 1990 and while telling him about my completion, he suggested that I start collecting colonial coins. The first colonial coin I bought was from him, a James II Plantation Token, original in AU 50. From there, my love affair with colonials started and I have not stopped since. As with my U.S. Federal collection, my colonial collection tends to be primarily a type set of colonials. The type of coins I collect are those with nice color and surfaces and most people in the hobby know me as one who has fewer coins but in really nice condition, with nice surfaces and color. Quality over quantity is what I am interested in and for many years I've said that "quality is remembered long after price is forgotten," a quote that I think I started but possibly heard so many years ago that I just attached myself to it. But not everyone collects like I do – thank goodness, many people just want to fill a hole or, with variety collectors, condition may not be as important as getting the variety. This is what is so great about coin collecting – so many ways to skin a cat and we all enjoy our particular way of skinning.

You may also know me as Chairman of the C4 Publications Committee, having been involved with the publication of our four books. I learned a tremendous amount of information from not only being the point man for the printer, but also by proof reading the books.

I will not bore you with what I would like to accomplish as President of your club since I did that in the summer *Newsletter* but I will tell you what thrill it is to be President of this auspicious club and trying to fill Ray's shoes is a whole 'nother story. I hope to meet you all some day and if you have any questions, concerns or suggestions, please don't hesitate to call or email me, your National VP or your regional VP. I am looking forward to an exciting year.

C4 CONVENTION REPORT – NOVEMBER 2010*

(Jim Rosen)

As the leaves are falling in Connecticut, I am writing my first C4 Convention report as President of C4. C4 held its 16th annual meeting November 11th-14th, 2010 in Boston in conjunction with the Bay State Show. I felt the excitement of this year's convention a bit more than usual as I was being installed as President of C4, a daunting task given the shoes I am trying to fill. I arrived Thursday afternoon with unfortunately a bad back, but the pain was not going to dampen my enthusiasm for this convention. Visiting two colonial cemeteries with Lou Jordan took me back to the 17th and 18th centuries and got me in the right frame of mind to begin the convention. Things got underway Thursday night with a social time to re-new old acquaintances, make new friends and view some neat coins:



Friday morning I had a publications committee meeting at 8am where we reviewed new books on the horizon (two, possibly three, books) and strategies for the upcoming year. Onto the floor . . . I met with some dealers and had a chance to look at Tony Terranova's Collection of Vermont Coppers, a beautiful collection to behold to say the least. I love looking at beautiful coins, but the risk of depression over what you have is real.

*Photos for this and following Convention articles are by Neil Rothschild.

At each convention we have displays of numismatic material and this year was no exception. There was a neat display of "Engraved and Struck Copies of Colonial Coins" some of which could certainly have fooled all but the most knowledgeable collectors. The other exhibit was a collection entitled "King William's War and Treaty of Ryswick." It consisted of medals struck to commemorate the French and Indian War. These exhibits are a wonderful educational event, not just for the C4 members but for all those who attend the Bay State Show.

During the day on Friday and Saturday, the C4 table was manned by C4 members who answered many questions about the club and recruited new members. Friday night started the educational forums of our club, something I look forward to with great enthusiasm.

Mike Packard, who is the Educational Chairman, did a wonderful job as usual getting speakers. The educational forum is one of the highlights of our club and is always well attended. This year we had four speakers with Anne Bentley from the Massachusetts Historical Society being our featured guest. Her talk was entitled "Revere and the 1776 Massachusetts Pine Tree Copper Penny: Did He or Didn't He." This was a very interesting talk to say the least

as Anne presented information concerning the origin of the coin, previous owners, and theories about where this coin may have been struck, who struck it and why was it struck. As is often the case in numismatics, there was no firm conclusion as to the maker of this piece and its intended use and thus the audience was left to come to their own conclusions about this piece.

The next speaker was John Adams, a club member whose talk was entitled "Admiral Vernon, History Revisited." This was a very interesting talk on Admiral Vernon and one could get the sense of this man and his military conquests thru his medals. John has recently published a new reference on Vernon Medals entitled "Medallic Portraits of Admiral Vernon."



Anne Bentley Presents the Massachusetts Pine Tree Copper



John Adams on Admiral Vernon



Randy Clark Describes Newly Found Account Books of Interest to the Numismatics

The third speaker was Randy Clark, Region 6 VP, who gave a fascinating discussion on Fugio Coppers entitled "The Jarvis Delivery of Fugio Coppers." This talk focused not on the varieties of the coins themselves, but rather on the production, distribution, and manufacturing costs of these coins. Randy's research uncovered original account books and ledger books that shed significant light on this subject. It's research like this that advances our knowledge about the hobby.

The last talk was given by our National Vice President, Jack Howes, whose talk was entitled "Counterfeit Ryder 5/15s and Census of the Varieties." These Vermont coins, being very scarce, have been prime targets of the counterfeiters and Jack reviewed known and counterfeit examples of both of these varieties and noted ways to tell the original from the fakes.



Jack Howes on Counterfeit Vermonts

Saturday morning at 7am was Ray William's last C4 Board Breakfast Meeting. He was a bit choked up thinking about his last meeting and to be honest with you, I think all the board members were a bit sad with that thought. After the board meeting, we all went to the Annual Membership Business Meeting, where we heard from the Secretary, Treasurer, Convention Chairman, Educational Chairman and reviewed the status of the Library and Publications Committee. After old business and new business, the new slate of C4 Officers was installed. This club has been a part of Ray's life for well over a decade – it is in his blood and passing the torch to me was like giving up a part of his body. My first job as President was to present Ray with a plaque from the membership attesting to Ray's dedication to this club. We also presented Ray a personalized signed certificate from the Board. A gift certificate from the club for dinner was presented to Ray and his wife as well as to David Palmer and his wife to show our appreciation for the work and sacrifices wives make to this club.

It was then back onto the bourse floor for some more coins and camaraderie, doing some club business, manning the C4 table, signing up a few new members and showing lots. Saturday evening saw refreshments in anticipation of our 16th annual C4 Auction. It is always enjoyable to be at the auction, even if you buy nothing. It is really a social event as well as an auction. We thank those who donated lots (especially David Menchell) as well as those individuals who generously bought them, since the proceeds of these lots go directly to the club to support our convention.

Sunday concluded our convention. We've waited all year for this and before you knew it, it was all over. We all began the process of saying our good-byes, purchasing a coin or two at a "bargain price," breaking down the exhibits, and picking up our lots from the auction. On the way home, I began thinking about the convention and the responsibility this new board has to keep this club on the right tract. I look forward to recruiting new members and getting more members involved in our club. I want to thank all those board members who are now off the board for giving of their time and energy for shaping this club into one of the finest coin clubs in our hobby and I look forward to work with this new board to continue to make this club outstanding. We have published four fantastic books with a few more in the works, and before you know it, we will be planning next year's convention. Hope to see you all there.

RECAP OF THE 16th ANNUAL C4 CONVENTION

(Ray Williams)

The Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4) held it's annual convention November 11th – 14th at the Radisson Hotel in Boston, in conjunction with the Bay State Show. Thursday evening started the four-day event with the C4 Reception – a social time to greet old friends and make new ones. The bourse floor was open to the public Friday through Sunday, with many dealers from around the country. A good number of dealers specialized in colonial coinage while the entire bourse floor had inventory displayed for every conceivable area of numismatics.

C4 placed exhibits for the public enjoyment on the main floor. One was titled "King William's War and the Treaty of Ryswick," which displayed many beautiful medals struck to commemorate events of the French & Indian War. The second exhibit was "Engraved and Struck Copies of Colonial Coins," which displayed many recent fabrications. Most were not able to fool anyone but several could be deceptive. Although not in official exhibit cases, there was an exhibit of a world-class collection of Vermont Coppers in the case of Tony Terranova. C4 members just love to share their collections and knowledge!

Friday evening brought the C4 Educational Forum, opened and introduced by Education Chairman, Mike Packard. Anne Bentley, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was our featured speaker. Her topic was the Massachusetts Copper Pine Tree Penny, and was entitled "Revere and the 1776 Massachusetts Pine Tree Copper Penny: Did He or Didn't He?" Anne presented historical information about the coin, it's discovery, its past owners, and written documentation – then she let the audience make up their own minds as to whether or not this coin was contemporaneous to its date.

The second speaker was John W. Adams, author of the new standard reference on Vernon Medals *Medallic Portraits of Admiral Vernon*. His talk was titled "Admiral Vernon, History Revisited." John discussed the attribution system he developed for identifying Vernon Medal die varieties, and recounted the accomplishments and accounts of Admiral Vernon's military career.

Third on the hit parade was a presentation by C4 Regional VP Randy Clark: "The Jarvis Delivery of Fugio Coppers." Randy had discovered contemporary account books from the Fugio minting operation, which give great insight as to the costs of the copper, labor, the amount of coppers shipped, when they were shipped, etc. Randy shared information that has not been previously known.

Last, but not least, newly elected C4 Vice President, Jack Howes, presented "Counterfeit Ryder 5/15s & Census of These Varieties." Ryder 5 and Ryder 15 are scarce die varieties in the Vermont Copper coinage. Of course being scarce makes them prime targets for counterfeiting, and known examples of genuine and counterfeits were compared and discussed.

The C4 Annual Business Meeting was held early Saturday morning. Reports from the Secretary, Treasurer, Convention Chair, Library, Publications and various other committees were made. The newly elected officers were installed and the new C4 President, Jim Rosen, presented outgoing president Ray Williams with a plaque from the membership, a personalized certificate from the C4 Board and a gift of dinner for Ray and his wife Diane.

Saturday evening brought our 16th Annual C4 Auction, run by McCawley & Grellman, cataloged by Coin Rarities Online and with software and technical assistance from several friends from the New Hampshire office of Stack's. The lots consisted of coins you see in the front section of the Red Book, and even some that are not included. Interspersed with the regular lots were "donated lots" where the proceeds were to go directly to support C4. Everyone had an opportunity to take home something nice from this sale.

Sunday concluded the four-day event with members being able to pick up their auction lots, make any last minute purchases, take down the exhibits, and say their good-byes until next year. For more information about C4, go to www.colonialcoins.org



Tony Carlotto

Ray Williams and Jim Rosen
(the old and the new – Presidents that is!)

THE C4 AUCTION

Able called by members of Stack's Rare Coins, catalogued by John Agre and Dave Wnuck of Coin Rarities Online, and with a catalogue produced by McCawley & Grellman, the auction was a success this year, with proceeds of \$107,841. Following pages provide a brief photographic record of the auction attendees (in 50 years this photo may be a real collector's item), a few candid photos, and a table of prices realized lot-by-lot.



Lots donated to the auction for the benefit of C4. This includes the placards that were used by C4 at the ANA Summer Convention, furniture made by member Dave Menchell, and collected research materials – a tremendous help to the club finances!



Getting Ready for the Auction



The Auction Attendees



Calling the Auction

THE SATURDAY NIGHT C4 AUCTION

C4 AUCTION PRICES REALIZED

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
1	\$3,450.00	60	\$80.50	115	\$69.00	167	\$69.00	219	\$34.50
2	\$2,760.00	61	\$299.00	116	\$69.00	168	\$46.00	220	\$57.50
3	\$3,737.50	62	\$690.00	117	\$230.00	169	\$253.00	221	\$34.50
4	\$920.00	63	\$253.00	118	\$103.50	170	\$207.00	222	\$195.50
5	\$115.00	66	\$299.00	119	\$80.50	171	\$115.00	223	\$299.00
6	\$230.00	67	\$1,840.00	120	\$57.50	172	\$138.00	224	\$103.50
7	\$57.50	68	\$299.00	121	\$115.00	173	\$161.00	225	\$40.25
8	\$253.00	69	\$862.50	122	\$747.50	174	\$172.50	226	\$431.25
9	\$138.00	70	\$184.00	123	\$253.00	175	\$546.25	227	\$322.00
10	\$57.50	71	\$126.50	124	\$92.00	176	\$184.00	228	\$46.00
12	\$172.50	72	\$207.00	125	\$69.00	177	\$230.00	229	\$126.50
13	\$57.50	73	\$57.50	126	\$46.00	178	\$92.00	230	\$230.00
14	\$34.50	74	\$92.00	127	Withdrawn	179	\$488.75	231	\$80.50
15	\$23.00	75	\$253.00	128	\$149.50	180	\$253.00	232	\$69.00
16	\$149.50	76	\$34.50	129	\$172.50	181	\$1,092.50	233	\$195.50
17	\$149.50	77	\$103.50	130	\$195.50	182	\$488.75	234	\$80.50
18	\$46.00	78	\$46.00	131	\$138.00	183	\$103.50	235	\$103.50
19	\$184.00	79	\$46.00	132	\$517.50	184	\$46.00	236	\$138.00
20	\$92.00	80	\$46.00	133	\$546.25	185	\$34.50	237	\$80.50
21	\$103.50	81	\$126.50	134	\$138.00	186	\$57.50	238	\$115.00
22	\$92.00	82	\$92.00	135	\$632.50	187	\$115.00	239	\$92.00
23	\$345.00	83	\$80.50	136	\$488.75	188	\$46.00	240	\$69.00
24	\$69.00	84	\$57.50	137	\$299.00	189	\$230.00	241	\$161.00
25	\$1,840.00	85	\$161.00	138	\$184.00	190	\$103.50	242	\$546.25
26	\$2,300.00	86	\$34.50	139	\$195.50	191	\$373.75	243	\$92.00
27	\$80.50	87	\$11.50	140	\$299.00	192	\$57.50	244	\$92.00
28	\$115.00	88	\$253.00	141	\$1,207.50	193	\$34.50	245	\$57.50
30	\$1,092.50	89	\$57.50	142	\$92.00	194	\$11.50	246	\$115.00
33	\$115.00	90	\$632.50	143	\$460.00	195	\$138.00	247	\$126.50
34	\$34.50	91	\$373.75	144	\$184.00	196	\$46.00	248	\$373.75
35	\$862.50	92	\$1,035.00	145	\$276.00	197	\$218.50	249	\$195.50
36	\$2,530.00	93	\$161.00	146	\$575.00	198	\$126.50	250	\$80.50
38	\$126.50	94	\$161.00	147	\$80.50	199	\$80.50	251	\$80.50
39	\$805.00	95	\$184.00	148	\$103.50	200	\$69.00	252	\$253.00
40	\$299.00	96	\$161.00	149	\$546.25	201	\$46.00	253	\$138.00
41	\$86.25	97	\$149.50	150	\$230.00	202	\$46.00	254	\$161.00
42	\$34.50	98	\$402.50	151	\$195.50	203	\$103.50	255	\$115.00
43	\$299.00	99	\$57.50	152	\$28.75	204	\$103.50	256	\$431.25
44	\$920.00	100	\$23.00	153	\$218.50	205	\$431.25	257	\$103.50
46	\$1,955.00	101	\$161.00	154	\$92.00	206	\$126.50	258	\$126.50
47	\$57.50	102	\$184.00	155	\$80.50	207	\$149.50	259	\$103.50
49	\$575.00	103	\$138.00	156	\$69.00	208	\$138.00	260	\$23.00
50	\$1,150.00	104	\$172.50	157	\$218.50	209	\$276.00	261	\$138.00
51	\$920.00	105	\$126.50	158	\$126.50	210	\$230.00	262	\$46.00
52	\$488.75	106	\$195.50	159	\$230.00	211	\$126.50	263	\$46.00
53	\$862.50	107	\$161.00	160	\$149.50	212	\$195.50	264	\$103.50
54	\$115.00	109	\$184.00	161	\$80.50	213	\$373.75	265	\$23.00
55	\$299.00	110	\$184.00	162	\$69.00	214	\$184.00	266	\$230.00
56	\$920.00	111	\$230.00	163	\$46.00	215	\$46.00	267	\$23.00
57	\$402.50	112	\$345.00	164	\$51.75	216	\$149.50	268	\$149.50
58	\$345.00	113	\$126.50	165	\$57.50	217	\$149.50	269	\$230.00
59	\$488.75	114	\$575.00	166	\$103.50	218	\$34.50	270	\$161.00

C4 AUCTION PRICES REALIZED (Continued)

LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE	LOT	PRICE
271	\$115.00	323	\$218.50	375	\$115.00	427	\$69.00
272	\$126.50	324	\$92.00	376	\$92.00	428	\$138.00
273	\$46.00	325	\$80.50	377	\$86.25	429	\$80.50
274	\$207.00	326	\$1,495.00	378	\$86.25	430	\$46.00
275	\$103.50	327	\$172.50	379	\$126.50	431	\$161.00
276	\$46.00	328	\$126.50	380	\$115.00	432	\$115.00
277	\$57.50	329	\$276.00	381	\$92.00	433	\$115.00
278	\$34.50	330	\$57.50	382	\$115.00	434	\$69.00
279	\$57.50	331	\$115.00	383	\$92.00	435	\$46.00
280	\$80.50	332	\$57.50	384	\$103.50	436	\$34.50
281	\$46.00	333	\$138.00	385	\$80.50	437	\$920.00
282	\$17.25	334	\$34.50	386	\$92.00	438	\$184.00
283	\$69.00	335	\$46.00	387	\$80.50	439	\$115.00
284	\$46.00	336	\$80.50	388	\$126.50	440	\$184.00
285	\$115.00	337	\$126.50	389	\$115.00	441	\$161.00
286	\$3,220.00	338	\$80.50	390	\$80.50	442	\$218.50
287	\$184.00	339	\$103.50	391	\$69.00	443	\$149.50
288	\$126.50	340	\$218.50	392	\$92.00	444	\$80.50
289	\$69.00	341	\$80.50	393	\$115.00	445	\$149.50
290	\$1,265.00	342	\$172.50	394	\$253.00	446	\$80.50
291	\$69.00	343	\$230.00	395	\$69.00	447	\$253.00
292	\$57.50	344	\$40.25	396	\$69.00	448	\$460.00
293	\$69.00	345	\$92.00	397	\$69.00	449	\$184.00
294	\$46.00	346	\$34.50	398	\$69.00	450	\$195.50
295	\$172.50	347	\$34.50	399	\$92.00	451	\$23.00
296	\$69.00	348	\$103.50	400	\$92.00	452	\$103.50
297	\$149.50	349	\$69.00	401	\$172.50	453	\$57.50
298	\$149.50	350	\$57.50	402	\$184.00	454	\$23.00
299	\$69.00	351	\$80.50	403	\$149.50	455	\$126.50
300	\$23.00	352	\$80.50	404	\$161.00	456	\$172.50
301	\$253.00	353	\$92.00	405	\$92.00	457	\$69.00
302	\$34.50	354	\$57.50	406	\$184.00	458	\$57.50
303	\$402.50	355	\$1,610.00	407	\$138.00	459	\$57.50
304	\$80.50	356	\$46.00	408	\$69.00	460	\$57.50
305	\$80.50	357	\$138.00	409	\$126.50	461	\$46.00
306	\$46.00	358	\$69.00	410	\$92.00	462	\$80.50
307	\$103.50	359	\$46.00	411	\$92.00	463	\$207.00
308	\$207.00	360	\$46.00	412	\$80.50	464	\$172.50
309	\$230.00	361	\$126.50	413	\$57.50	465	\$69.00
310	\$57.50	362	\$149.50	414	\$115.00	466	\$69.00
311	\$161.00	363	\$46.00	415	\$86.25	467	\$23.00
312	\$115.00	364	\$138.00	416	\$86.25	468	\$138.00
313	\$103.50	365	\$1,380.00	417	\$57.50	469	\$184.00
314	\$69.00	366	\$57.50	418	\$126.50	470	\$138.00
315	\$69.00	367	\$431.25	419	\$345.00	471	\$34.50
316	\$218.50	368	\$345.00	420	\$57.50	472	\$92.00
317	\$63.25	369	\$11.50	421	\$69.00	474	\$34.50
318	\$57.50	370	\$690.00	422	\$57.50	475	\$1,265.00
319	\$103.50	371	\$373.75	423	\$103.50	\$107,841	
320	\$80.50	372	\$138.00	424	\$23.00		
321	\$80.50	373	\$103.50	425	\$69.00		
322	\$34.50	374	\$115.00	426	\$149.50		

All prices include a 15% Buyer's Fee

MINUTES OF THE 16th C4 CONVENTION, GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING, 13 NOVEMBER 2010, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

(Frank Steimle, C4 Secretary)

The meeting was opened by Ray Williams, C4 President, at 8:35am with attending members introducing themselves and their collecting interests; although 33 members signed in, more were present.

Secretary's Report - Frank Steimle provided a brief summary of the minutes of the 2009 meeting, which were previously published in the winter 2009 issue of the *C4 Newsletter* (17:4). These minutes were accepted as read.

Treasurer's Report - Charlie Rohrer summarized our 2010 financial situation (as of this meeting), which included C4 assets of \$135,540.38, revenue of \$7,839.99, and expenses of \$13,058.61. Assets have declined by about \$5,000 because of a revenue/expense imbalance so far this year, but both figures are below those of 2009. Membership is up to 414, which is 37 more than 2009, and includes 50 life members.

Ray commented that membership flux is mainly due to economic or collecting priority reasons, and no one he contacted who did not renew membership said they did so because they were dissatisfied with C4.

Convention Chairperson's Report - Dennis Wierzba reported that costs were about the same as last year, but there are some additional hotel costs, such as a charge for the use of the Carver Room screen. The percentage C4 receives from the auction usually covers most of the cost of the convention, but this year it may be lower due to the anticipated lower average value of the lots. He arranged for a new room setup for the auction with circular tables to allow for a place to spread catalogs and for food and drinks. A request was made from the floor to have a small breakfast snack available at the general meeting to accompany the coffee; Dennis will look into that suggestion for next year.

Publication Committee Report - Syd Martin, our *C4 Newsletter* primary editor could not attend, so Ray provided a summary. While Syd is always looking for things to include in the *Newsletter*, he already has several for the post convention *Newsletter* that didn't make the last issue – but don't stop thinking about and sending in contributions: comments, announcements, research results, forum questions, etc....

We need a new Publication Committee Chairperson, so anyone interested in this position should contact Jim Rosen, the newly elected C4 President. The next books C4 will be involved in publishing are on Rosa Americanas, and possibly one each on New Jersey coppers and Connecticut coppers. We may be co-publishing books with ANS in the future – a joint venture has been discussed. Phil Mossman announced that he has a book in the editing process at ANS on counterfeit money during the colonial and confederation period, with a focus on economic issues and forces involved – but there

isn't a publication date or title yet. Ray noted the upcoming new ANS book, *The Silver Coins of Massachusetts* by Chrispher Salmon, for which a few galley sheets were available for inspection at the C4 table. Chris McCauley noted that M&G has a new book on political "hard times" tokens available.

Convention exhibit report – Ray noted that there were two C4 exhibits on the bourse floor, one titled "The Michigan Mint: Engraved and Struck Copies of Colonial Coins" and a second entitled "King William's War and the Treaty of Ryswick."

New Business – Ray introduced a proposal to re-instate C4 life memberships (LMs). The specific proposal was that an adult, after being a member in good standing for at least two years, could apply for life membership at the rate of 25 times the current annual membership dues. This proposal was based upon allowing the club to be familiar with the applicant, the prevailing low interest rates, inflation, and projected club costs. We already have 50 LMs from an earlier window of opportunity at a 20 times rate. A general discussion from the floor followed.

"Cons-LM Comments" that question or were against the proposal included a feeling by some that LMs were bad for a club and that the LM income pool should not be used except for contributing to *C4 Newsletter* subscription. There was concern that if the club has hard times the LM money pool may be tapped for other purposes. One member stated that some purchase Life Memberships because they feel there is a financial advantage to the club; however, in actuality, the financial benefits to C4 come from donations and the annual auction.

"Pro-LM Comments" noted that a Life Membership can keep a member interested in the club over the long term as well as reduce administrative costs in mailing renewal reminders. It was noted there were risks in either option. It was mentioned that LMs were best for young members, of which we want more. The issue of age-adjusted LMs was brought up for consideration. It was noted that most of the money from membership dues just about covers the *Newsletter*, now that we have advanced to color, and that a LM may be an advantage to the club if the *Newsletter* subscription is accepted by most LMs in a digital electronic version, reducing publishing/ mailing costs.

"Other Comments" included a question about alternative multiple year memberships – they are always available by paying the Treasurer in advance at the current dues rate for as many years as you want to be covered and the Treasurer will keep your term on record. A question was asked whether the current LM pool was identified as a separate pool and monitored, to which Charlie said "no."

Someone asked if a change in the C4 bylaws were needed. Ray said we should avoid any more changes to the bylaws because of it being a paperwork nightmare and the Treasurer can handle this money pool. A vote was asked of the attending membership if a modification of the bylaws should be made on this LM issue, but there was no support for this proposal.

Ray put the motion to re-instate C4 Life Membership (after 2 years of adult membership a member can apply for LM at 25 times the current dues rate) on the floor for a vote: 24 members voted for the motion and 3 against, with some obvious abstentions. The Life membership re-instatement proposal is accepted.

It was also mentioned in conclusion that any 2011 dues paid already can be applied to LM and the member could make two payments during the year to split the cost of the LM dues. The issue of how the LM fund will be managed must be addressed during 2011, and it was noted that oversight of this pool was essential although the cost to each life member of the *Newsletter* subscription will still come from this pool.

Other Business -- Ray mentioned that Wayne Shelby of NJ has volunteered to archive C4 materials, such as available Newsletters, auction catalogs, etc. Wayne's contact information will be in the next C4 Newsletter. Contact him for availability and prices; payment will be to the C4 treasurer.

Announcement- There will be a C4 gathering at the Oregon EAC meeting in April.

Change in presiding officers – Ray reiterated the recent C4 election results and noted how much he has enjoyed being club president for the last 10 years and thanked all those who have supported him, including his wonderful wife, Diane (she puts together the printed convention program every year), and those who worked hard on the many committees that made this club work for all of us.

He introduced the new C4 officers for installation: Jim Rosen as President, Jack Howes as National VP, Mike Wierzba as Region 1 VP, Lou Jordan as Region 4 VP, and Randy Clark as Region 6 VP. The other officers remain the same.

Jim Rosen then, on behalf of the club, presented Ray with (1) a beautiful plaque holding a wooden hammer, as he often asked for during his term, (2) a framed certificate of appreciation signed by the Board members, and (3) a gift certificate. Ray noted his great appreciation for the awards and the honor of serving as club President. David Palmer, the out going National VP, also received a gift certificate.

After photographs, etc... the meeting was adjourned at 9:50am.

In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your regional VP or the President of the Club, Jim Rosen. The new provisional members, with their home states, are :

Mark Borckardt - TX
William Burd - IL
Michael Carbonaro - NJ
Linda Cook - MA
Richard DeNise - NY
Charles Doyle - NY
Robert Evans - OH
Alan Folkestad - CO
Sammy Gruenberg - NY
Roger Gudith - AR
Harold Kaplan - FL
Douglas Leaffer - MA
Charlie Levine - AZ
Jerry Maben - ME
Robert Padula - RI
David Redding - MD
Jim Robinette - VT
Scott Rottinghaus - CT
Scott Rubin - NJ
Alan Ruth - NH
Dan Schwartz - MA
Michael Shutty - VA
Dan Smith - CA
Robert Snyder - NY
Andrew Spearman - CT
Robert Stephan - MI
Wilmington Coin Club - DE

*******ANNOUNCEMENTS*******

NECROLOGY:

Al Hoch died on Thanksgiving Thursday, 25 November 2010. Al was the founder of the Colonial Newsletter and the owner of Quarterman Publications, which issued high-quality reprints of many important numismatic works.

Phil Keller passed away in late 2009 after a long illness. He was a member of the Red Rose Coin Club (Lancaster, PA). His extensive colonial coin collection was auctioned by Heritage on 28 Oct and 2 Dec 2010.

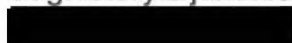
It has come to our attention that **Frank Vivaldo** died in late 2009.

Obtaining Back Copies of C4 Newsletter and C4 Auction Catalogues

Ray Williams: As you all know, Jim Rosen will become President of C4 in November. There are many things I do in C4 that I do as a member and not as president. These will continue. One of the things I've done as President was to store cases of C4 Newsletters and old C4 Auction catalogs at my house. To relieve some of the burden on the incoming President, I have obtained a volunteer to take this on...Wayne Shelby. Wayne has agreed to store the excess newsletters and catalogs at his house. People wishing to purchase items that are still available would pay the treasurer. Upon receipt of the money, the Treasurer (Charlie Rorher) will contact Wayne, who will mail out the material. If you have questions of what material is available, you can contact Wayne at:



dughistory@juno.com



C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following three books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: numislit@aol.com.

- (1) Jordan, Lou. "John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage," Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002.
- (2) Vlack, Robert, "An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas," Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004.
- (3) Martin, Sydney. "The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)," Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007.

Hardbound copies of past C4 auction catalogues are available in very limited numbers. If interested, contact Ray Williams or Leo Shane.

The Silver Coins of Massachusetts by Christopher J. Salmon (2010)

Hardcover, full color

ISBN-13: 978-0-89722-316-0

ISBN-10: 0-89722-316

List Price: \$95 plus shipping and handling

The silver coins of Massachusetts hold a special place in early American numismatics. They were the first coins struck in British North America, a mere generation after the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Because of their historical importance and charming style, they have prompted rich inquiry among scholars and an intense interest and desire among collectors.



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As colonial coin collectors, it is our inherent nature to possess the literature to further our knowledge of colonial numismatics. As the Athenian Owl is emblematic of Ancient Greek Coinage, the Pine Tree Shilling has that prominent place for colonial numismatics. Regardless of your specialty, adding a Massachusetts Shilling to your collection is always a welcome event. Consider adding this book to your library. To order, call Megan at ANS with your credit card at 212-571-4470 ext 117.

THE COPPER COINS OF VERMONT – AVAILABLE AGAIN

As a result of a small number of unbound copies of the Carlotto book having been located, a new binding has been prepared to make the book available after having been out of print for a number of years. The new binding, prepared by the Harcourt Bindery in Boston, is in a fine brown cloth, rounded spine, with the Vermont logo stamped in copper on the front board. Each contains a letterpress bookplate cast by the Firefly Press, which is numbered and signed by Tony Carlotto. A single page errata is also bound in. While otherwise textually identical to the original, it is a superior binding and adds the cachet of a signed bookplate. While we have begun selling the book to the general public, we have reserved the lowest numbers for C4 members. The price is \$150.00 plus \$6.00 shipping.

A very small number of unbound copies was also reserved for two styles of numbered and signed leather bindings and are priced at \$550.00 and \$375.00, each plus \$8.00 shipping. Orders for all books should be sent to Charles Davis, Box 547, Wenham Mass 01984



C4 Membership Dues

Annual dues are currently \$25.00 for Regular Membership and \$10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age). They are payable on a calendar year basis... due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the C4 Newsletter envelope. Life Memberships can be purchased for 25 times the annual membership cost, or \$625.00. You may mail checks (made out to "C4") to:

Charlie Rohrer
C4 Treasurer



Thank you for paying in a timely manner... It makes my job easier and is much appreciated!



The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is now on ForgeryNetwork :
<http://www.forgerynetwork.com/default.aspx?keyword=cob>.
<http://www.forgerynetwork.com/asset.aspx?id=QEjfd5ZR~x~8=>

C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

The Library continues to get copies of past auction catalogs that we currently do not have. There's still room for more. Take a look at the list shown on the club website. Any that are not already in the library are greatly appreciated. Remember, all catalogs that have at least one Colonial will have the colonial section separated and added to the library archive. Catalogs with major colonial content will be retained in their entirety.

Below are new items donated to the club since the last C4 Newsletter. They are available for loan to any C4 member. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on borrowing them is available at the C4 website www.colonialcoins.org. Thanks to all who have donated items.

Books, Manuscripts & Auction Catalogs:

Adams, John W., Dr. Fernando Chao & Anne E. Bentley, *Metallic Portraits of Admiral Vernon*, Kolbe & Fanning Numismatic Booksellers, Gahanna, OH, 2010 – Donated by John Adams.

Schuman, Robert A. MD, *The True Hard Times Tokens*, Frisco, TX, 2010 – Donated by Robert Schuman.

Stacks, *Public Auction Sale Collection of United States Gold Silver and Copper Coins – Properties of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a Maryland Collector*, (Many plated Colonials including Maris 11-G), 23-24 October 1970, New York, NY – Donated by Steve Saari.

Convention Booklet for the 16th Annual C4 Convention, 11 - 14 November 2010, Boston, Includes; schedule of events, bourse floor plan, president's message and exhibit list. – Donated by Ray Williams.

Stacks, *75th Anniversary Sale – Featuring the Roy Bonjour Collection of Vermont Coppers*, 2-3 November 2010, Baltimore, MD – Donated by Stacks.

Stacks, *The New York International Sale – Featuring the Querendon and Rajj Collections*, 10 January 2011, New York, NY – Donated by Stacks..

Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Please consider donating books, auction catalogs, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying your coins later. Thank You, my E Mail is Leo J Shane@hotmail.com or write to me at [REDACTED]





Wanted: Early American communion tokens (for purchase or trade).
Bob Merchant, [REDACTED]



I finally have a Website up again. It's by no means finished but there are some coins up there, my George II's and some George III's to be specific. If you go to the INVENTORY page you'll find which folders have coins so far. I hope to upload more coins every couple of weeks for a while. The site is copperclem.com
Orders from C4 or EAC members will be shipped post paid.
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CTCC #55

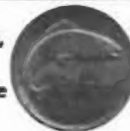
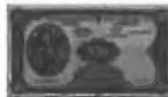
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I have for sale a small number of carefully selected colonial type coins, a fairly large number of Sheldon and Newcomb variety large cents, and an interesting array of numismatic literature. These coins, reference books, and auction catalogues came mostly from our C4/EAC dealer friends, national auctions, and a few cherry-picks. Check it out at www.johndirnbauecoins.com. I encourage you to call me with a trial order to see if you like the high quality, accurate descriptions, and fair prices. Coins sent on approval to C4 and EAC members. I am a long-standing member of ANA, ANS, C4, EAC-571, NBS, and NENA.

John Dirnbauer; [REDACTED]
Email: john@johndirnbauercoins.com.

Wanted ORIGINAL Ford Prices Realized Lists for Ford II, Ford III, Ford XV, and Ford XVIII. Willing to pay any reasonable price or trade for other duplicate Ford PRLs I have or other related ephemera like named lists from certain sales.

Please contact Roger Siboni at novacaesarea@yahoo.com.

For sale or trade, Colonial era coins

Ed Sarrafian, [REDACTED] ershye@aol.com

1792 Kleeberg 92B-L10 contemp. counterfeit two reales, nice VF \$750
1752 Spain contemp. counterfeit one real, unlisted date Good-VG \$80
Group lot of three Irish contemp. Counterfeits:: 1/2p 1781-82, VG, one is very crude \$60
1738 Spain one real genuine, VF \$25; 1723-Q France 1/2 sol, VG far rarer than 1723-Q sol, VG \$150
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History Is Not Always Pretty...

Although technically this ten shillings Colonial note from New York may not have tremendous eye appeal, this piece is unique to our knowledge. Of the eight denominations issued as part of the February 8, 1788 emission, the most recent edition of Eric P. Newman's *Early Paper Money of America* does not list values for any of the denominations. In fact, the only pricing information listed at all is auction records for the 5 shilling and £1 notes that were sold in 2006 as part of the Ford Collection. Those two pieces brought \$12,650 each.

The previous emission, April 18, 1786, was heavily counterfeited and these notes were authorized as a means of replacing that issue. According to the act authorizing the new issue, "counterfeits of the said bills have been made, and have been passed as true bills, to the great injury of the good people of this State."

Peter R. Maverick (1755-1811) engraved the four face borders, the State Arms, and the allegorical vignettes that were used on the backs. Maverick worked primarily as a silversmith and engraver. His son, Peter Maverick, also worked as an engraver.

Hugh Gaine printed the notes. Gaine, a native of Ireland, apprenticed under several noted printers, including James Parker. According to Isaiah Thomas in *The History of Printing in America*, "Gaine was punctual in his dealings, of correct moral habits, and respectable as a citizen. He began the world as a poor man, but by close application to successful business through a long period of time, he acquired a large property. He died April 25, 1807, aged eighty-one years."

There were four signers authorized for this issue, with two signatures required on the notes. The signatures of Nicholas Hoffman and Hendrick Wyckoff remain dark on this example.

This exceedingly rare New York Colonial will be offered at Heritage's Signature Currency Auction at the Florida United Numismatists (FUN) Show. The auction will consist of four floor sessions, held Jan. 6-8, 2011 in Tampa, FL and one online-only session that will take place Jan. 10, 2011 in Dallas, TX. The entire catalog may be viewed online at HA.com/3512.

Free Catalog Offer for New Clients (\$50 Value) please submit past auction invoices of \$1,000+ in this category from any source by mail, fax 214-409-1425 or by calling 866-835-3243. For more details go to www.HA.com/FCO.

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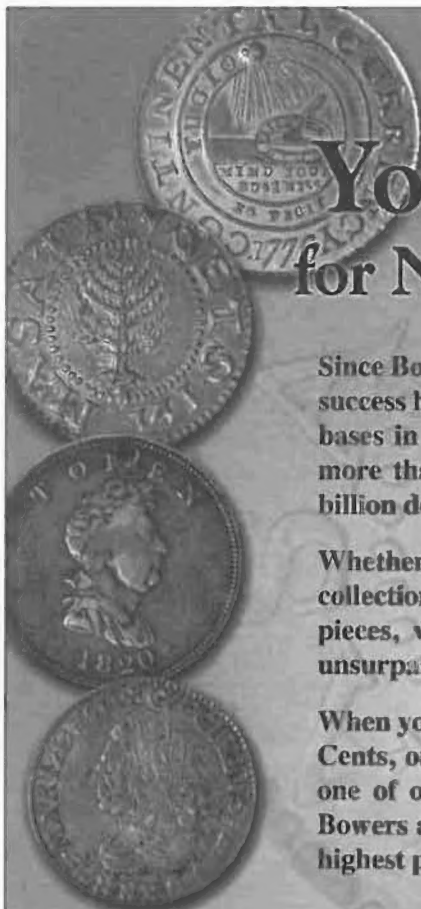
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